MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (A) no, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Autonomy Committee set up by the State Governemnt has not yet submitted its report. As such any question regarding the reaction of Central Government is premature.

Number of Militant Organisaitons in Jammu and Kashmir

241. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of militant organisaitons now in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) since when these organsaitons are operating; and

(c) whether their demands are same and where are their training centres and who are giving them shelter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) and (b) As informed by the State Government, there are at present around ten militant organisations in J & K. The names and the year since when the organisations are operating are as follow:

1. Hizbul Mujahideen	1990
2. Harkat-ul-Ansar	1993
3. Lashkar-e-Toiba	1996
4. Al-Burq	1990
5. Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen	1990
6. Al-Jehad	1990
7. J&K Liberation Front	1988
8. Al-Umar Mujahideen	1990
9. Hizbullah	1993
10. Dukhtran-e-Milat	1987

(c) While the militant outfit like JKLF stand for ultimate and complete independence of the State of J&K, as it existed prior to 1947, the Harkat-ul-Ansar and Lashkar-e-Toiba are propogating total global Islamisation. Al-Jehad, Al-Umar, Hizbullah and Dukhtran-e-Milat stand for Kashmir secession, from India and merger with Pakistan. As informed by the State Government there are around 126 training centres across the border, in Pakistan and POK, and such training is reported to be imparted by the Pakistani agency, the ISI.

Relief to Non-entitled Persons

242. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are providing relief, both in cash and kind, to those Kashmiri migrants who had no source of livelihood after leaving their homes in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) whether Government employees, pensioners and public servants such as MPs are not entitled to this relief;

(c) if so, whether Government have received complaints regarding some of the categories of people as in part (b) above, receiving the above relief;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (e) The respective State Governments, where the migrants are residing, provide relief to the needy migrants as per norms/rules in vogue in those States. Consequently, the complaints, if any, in this regard are received by those state Governments and action as appropriate is taken by them.

Central Assistance for Rehabilitation of Child/Bonded Labour

243. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) the details of central assistance sanctioned to the State Governments under the Ninth Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of child labour and bonded labour;

(b) the number of child labour and bonded labour identified during this plan in every State; and

(c) the effective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Under the Scheme of National Child Labour Project financial assistance is given directly to the Districts Child Labour Project Societies instead of routing it through the State Governments. During the first year of the ninth five year plan i.e. 1997-98, grants amounting to Rs. 18.93 crores have been sanctioned to the 70 Districts Child Labour Projects Societies in 10 States. The details regarding sanction of funds (State-wise) is given statement *(see below)*. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour, no proposal has so far been received from the State Governments for release of Central Share of assistance during IXth plan.

(b) According to 1991 Census, the total number of working children in the country was 11,285,349. Recently, first round of survey of working children was conducted on the direction of Supreme Court, during the course of which 5,25,935 children were found to be employed. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II *(see below)*.

In October 1996, the various State/ Union Territory Governments were advised to conduct survey to identify bonded labourers in their States latest by 31.12.96. The outcome of the survey as reported is given below:

1. Arunachal Pradesh	2460
2. Bihar	106
3. Karnataka	19
4. Madhya Pradesh	18
5. Maharashtra	2
6. Uttar Pradesh	237
7. Tamil Nadu	24918
	27760

In the state of Tamil Nadu, the bonded labourers were identified by an NGO appointed by the State Government. This is being verified by concern district collector. The findings of survey in some other cases are being verified.

(c) Government have taken a series of steps for the elimination of child labour working in hazardous occupations. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, the employment of children is prohibited in 7 occupations and 18 processes contained in parts A and B of the schedule to the Act. There are also legal provisions in various other labour laws safeguarding the interests of working children. Apart from legal measures, Government have taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations. 76 child labour projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. A major activity undertaken under the child labour projects is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc. to children withdrawn from employment. As per the available information, around 1.05 lakh children are already enrolled in the special schools. Besides opening of child labour projects, funds have been sanctioned for carrying out survey on child labour in 116 districts and for awareness generation against the evils of child labour in 133 districts.

As regards bonded labour, the Government have issued detailed guidelines for identification, release and subsequent rehabilitation and release of bonded labour. The State Governments have also been advised to implement the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, more vigorously.

Statement-I

State	Grants Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,55,00,000
Bihar	Rs. 1,89,00,000
Karnataka	Rs. 27,00,000
Maharashtra	Rs. 25,00,000
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,10,00,000
Orissa	Rs. 3,42,00,000
Rajasthan	Rs. 55,00,000
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 2,60,00,000
West Bengal	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,30,00,000
Total	Rs. 18,93,00,000

Statement II

Number of Children identified during the course of first round of survey as per the directions of Supreme Court

	Hazadour Occuparions	Non-Hazardous Occupations	Total
1. Andanman and Nicobar Island U.T.	0	38	38
2. Andhra Pradesh	7769	39000	46769
3. Arunachal Pradesh	24	1095	1119
4. Assam			
5. Bihar	24879	Yet to be finalised	24879
6. Chandigarh U.T.	0	44	44
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.	0	0	0
8. Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0
9. Delhi U.T.	0	99	99
10. Goa	35	74	109
11. Gujarat	1417	172	1589
12. Haryana	7	2813	2820
13. Himachal Pradesh	83	231	314
14. Jammu & Kashmir	19818	4417	24235
15. Karnataka	10782	70354	81136
16. Kerala	1081	8986	10067
17. Lakshadweep UT	0	0	0
18. Madhya Pradesh	11259	3521	14780
19. Maharashtra	1027	12917	13944
20. Manipur	NIL	589	589
21. Meghalaya	248	668	916
22. Mizoram	NIL	NIL	
23. Nagaland			
24. Orissa	23761	191461	215222
25. Pondicherry U.T.	0	617	617
26. Punjab	91	3523	3614
27. Rajasthan	3029	5081	8110
28. Sikkim		Yet to be finalised	
29. Tamil Nadu	9493	15938	25431
30. Tripura	11	264	275
31. Uttar Pradesh	15126	18047	33173
32. West Bengal	254	15792	16046
Total (Provisional)	**130194**	**395741**	**525935**